

ON VIETNAM, AND ON PEACE

Adopted by the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends,
at its 287th annual sessions, Philadelphia, March 23 to 29, 1967.

This official statement of the Yearly Meeting grew out of a day of
--- exciting discussion and search, and a real anguish about Vietnam.
Friends were concerned about reconciliation and aid to suffering people,
--- but also about the peace-keeping role of the United Nations.

Reproduced by Friends Peace Committee (Quakers)
1520 Race St., Philadelphia 19102.

We declare our faith in those abiding truths taught and exemplified by Jesus Christ -- that every individual of every race and nation is of supreme worth, that love is the highest law of life, and that violence is to be overcome by positive good will. This faith has led Friends from the beginning to oppose all war. As a result Friends have often refused to fight in war, to pay war taxes or to participate in the economy of war. We have supported world organizations to end war, simultaneously attempting to aid all victims of war, as an expression of universal human brotherhood.

As citizens of the United States we cannot fail to be aware that our nation has led the world in the development, use and production of the most terrible weapons the world has ever known. We are aware that more than half of our gigantic federal budget is directed to war and war preparations; that our government is pursuing an aggressive policy of arms sales abroad; that our nation is involved in this immoral and possibly unconstitutional war in Asia, while other millions are dying of slow starvation.

In this appalling and critical situation the peace testimony of Friends is more relevant than ever, but our living witness is woefully inadequate. Our faith has no power until it is incarnated in our lives. Young men who choose Conscientious Objector status or non-cooperation with the draft bear the brunt of our opposition to war. Most of us do little more than participate in occasional protests and support of service to those our weapons have wounded. We have used the words of Christ, but we have not acted upon them.

We recognize that, through our government and our economic activity, we have contributed to the burnings and bombings, the torture and death that our nation's weapons have inflicted.

(over)

We recognize that in the atomic age it is not enough for the individual to live in peace and virtue, but that our Christian faith demands of every individual his active opposition to war and his active support of national and international peace efforts, now and continuously until the threat of war is no more.

Let us begin to follow our testimonies, wherever they may lead. We recognize the privileges and obligations of citizenship, but we reject as false that philosophy which sets the state above moral law.

Therefore, as Friends and Christians, we, the members of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, assembled in our annual session, declare:

- We have supported and are supporting the medical rehabilitation project of the American Friends Service Committee in South Vietnam and its efforts to do similar work in the North, as well as its efforts in this country to bring about the end of the Vietnam war;
- We have followed with compassionate concern the voyage of mercy of the Phoenix to North Vietnam and we are ourselves contributing funds for the purchase of medical supplies which we are determined shall reach the victims of war in all parts of Vietnam, regardless of any obstacles which may present themselves;
- We resolve to express actively our concern for every victim or potential victim of war throughout the world;
- We resolve to give both spiritual and material aid to those who are suffering as a result of having taken the Conscientious Objector position;
- We resolve to work in every possible way and with every interested group toward full support of the peaceful work of the United Nations, endeavoring to increase its power and prestige as the best instrument of peace.

We pray for Divine guidance in what we believe to be the Lord's work and ask His help in maintaining a spirit of love and concern for all mankind in everything we do.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 24, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP

~~REDACTED~~ a pamphlet received from A Quaker Action Group, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., calling for a public witness in Washington, D. C., May 28, 1967, through May 30, 1967. A copy of this pamphlet follows:

ENCLOSURE

100-11373

A CALL

FOR

QUAKER ACTION

Washington, D. C.

May 28-30, 1967

To stop the bloodshed

To help the suffering

Join the crew of the Phoenix
in public witness

visitation

wait-in

vigil

sponsored by

A Quaker Action Group
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

HELP THE SUFFERING

In January, before the Phoenix sailed to Haiphong, we wrote, "Month after month untold numbers of men, women and children are changed from human beings into targets marked for destruction. . . The war in Vietnam must be ended: the maiming and slaughter must stop. Compassion and common sense must emerge: rebuilding and healing must begin."

STOP THE BLOODSHED

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said on May 11 that he is afraid the Vietnam war is the initial phase of World War III. "If the present trend continues, I am afraid a direct confrontation first of all between Washington and Peking is inevitable. . . The mutual defense pact between Moscow and Peking is still in force."

QUAKER ACTION IN WASHINGTON

Sunday, May 28 at Washington Friends Meeting House, 2111 Florida Ave. N. W.

6:00 p.m. Registration and room assignments

7:30 p.m. Meeting for worship and business

Monday, May 29

7:00 a.m. Simultaneous vigils and witness activity will begin at U.S. Treasury and State Departments. Open to all who share the purpose and nonviolent discipline of the project.

Tuesday, May 30 - Memorial Day - Continuing vigil and witness

Other Activities

1. A Quaker Action Group and members of the Phoenix crew have requested an opportunity to talk with President Johnson and other policy makers.
2. Some Friends have expressed interest in visiting government offices to collect funds for medical aid (collection cans and brochures provided).
3. Other Friends may wish to bring packages of medical supplies which their local post offices have refused to accept for mailing to North Vietnam. These may be carried in the vigil line and may ultimately be delivered to the U.S. Government for shipment.

As Way Opens

The vigil and witness and wait-in may continue beyond May 30. The appeal may be moved to the White House or Pentagon. A Quaker Action Group and witness participants will make these and other decisions in the light as way opens.

Supportive Action at Home

If you cannot come to Washington, write supportive letters addressed to the President with copies to the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry H. Fowler, and Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, William Fulbright.

A Quaker Action Group Administrative Committee

Lawrence Scott and George Willoughby, Co-Chairmen; Wilmer J. Young, Treasurer; Bertha Faust, Secretary; Ross Flatagan, George Lakey, Patricia Parkman, Charles Walker.

Phoenix Crew Members

Betty Boardman	William Heick
Horace Champney	Ivan Masser
Phillip Dean	Mike Permalis
Bob Eaton	Barbara Reynolds
Richard Faun	Carl Zietlow

- 4 -

ARRANGEMENTS

Headquarters for the three-day project will be Washington Friends Meeting House, 2111 Florida Avenue N. W. (Telephone 332-1156).

Housing

There will be some hospitality in homes in the Washington area. Some homes and churches have floor sleeping space for those who bring bed rolls or sleeping bags. Many will need to reserve rooms in low-cost hotels. Write for reservations - this is a crowded season in Washington. Rooms in the following hotels run from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per person, depending upon number in room etc.

Ebbitt House, 10th & H Streets N. W.
Hotel John Kilpin, 2310 Ashmead Place N.W.

Hotel Plaza, 331 First Street N. E.

Bellvue Hotel, 15 E Street N. W.

Stratford Hotel, 25 E Street N. W.

Dodge House, North Capitol & E Streets N. W.

Y.M.C.A., 18th & G Streets N. W.

Y.W.C.A., 17th & K Streets N. W.

-----clip and mail-----

I plan to participate in the vigil outside

Please consider me for the vigil and wait-in inside the Treasury Department

I enclose \$ _____ contribution

Name _____

Address _____

THE SPIRIT OF OUR ACTION

This is an appeal, witness and action of nonviolence and love.

We would rather take suffering on ourselves than inflict suffering on others.

We believe that nonviolence is a way of persuasion and reasoning together and not a way of forcing others against their will.

We believe that acts of love and nonviolence can raise up the good in men and change their hearts and minds.

THE MANNER OF OUR ACTION

There will be no intention of blocking entrances or obstructing others at the State Department, Treasury Department or other places of our witness.

The wait-in may be adjudged by officials to be an act of civil disobedience. If the participants are arrested they will accept arrest and not in any way resist.

In their relations with government officials, police and others, participants will endeavor to maintain a spirit of love toward the individual concerned and not indulge in anger, harsh judgment and condemnation.

LET US TRY WHAT LOVE CAN DO

THIS WAR MUST END

-5-

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP

The same source also furnished a leaflet captioned "Stop the Bombing," issued by A Quaker Action Group, dated May 1967. A copy of this leaflet follows:

STOP THE BOMBING

That is the most pressing concern of the crew of the Phoenix and its sponsor, A Quaker Action Group. Can you place a speaker at your Meeting, church, club or community event?

The following members of the Phoenix crew are available (note carefully the time, places and scheduling address for each speaker). All project members had a variety of contact and experiences in North Vietnam for eight days.

Betty Boardman - Housewife with considerable experience in peace education with Quakers. Write direct to Betty Boardman, 5742 Dogwood Place, Madison, Wisconsin, 53705, for engagements in northern middle-west states.

Horace Champney - retired printer and psychologist. Long time participant in nonviolent action for peace.

June - available in Ohio-Indiana area. Write direct to him at 130 West Limestone, Yellow Springs, Ohio, 45387.

July - available in southeast states - North Carolina to Florida. Write to American Friends Service Committee office, Box 1791, High Point, North Carolina (Tel. 919-862-0109).

August and thereafter - wherever we get requests directed to A Quaker Action Group, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

Phillip Drath - building contractor and candidate for Congress in 1968. Available on west coast. Contact him direct at 35 Bellevue Avenue, San Rafael, California, 94901 (Tel. 415-453-3237).

Robert Eaton - youngest member of crew, active in Quaker youth work, graduate of Westtown School and Swarthmore College.

June 16-30 - available in 100 mile radius of Philadelphia. Write Friends Peace Committee, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.

July and thereafter - anywhere in eastern part of the United States. Write A Quaker Action Group, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

Ivan Messer - working professional photographer and unable to fill many engagements. (Supplied photos and story for Look magazine article appearing in early June.) Might take some engagements in New England area. Write him at 66 Bedford Street, Concord, Massachusetts (Tel. 617-369-1170).

Carl Eielow - AFSC college secretary who did negotiating with Hanoi officials for admittance of Phoenix to Haiphong. Available in 200 mile radius of Chicago. Write him at American Friends Service Committee office, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

OTHER SPEAKERS AVAILABLE

Write directly to A Quaker Action Group, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107 (Tel. 215-563-7537).

Ross Flanagan - project director of medical aid program of A Quaker Action Group. Wide experience in projects of nonviolent action and conflict resolution.

Lawrence Scott - co-chairman of A Quaker Action Group and coordinator of arrangements for the Phoenix. Engaged in peace education and action during past twenty years.

George Willoughby - co-chairman of A Quaker Action Group. Has been engaged in peace education and action during the past twenty years.

PLEASE NOTE

We would expect those requesting services of a speaker would cover travel and other expenses. In addition, we would hope some contribution to the work of A Quaker Action Group could be made. But we are primarily concerned to share the experience of those who have been to Haiphong and those who have helped to plan that project and other action against war. In many cases the travel expense may be less than you might anticipate because of other engagements in the same general area.

In some cases you may be able to give several alternative date possibilities. In some cases we may want to suggest a substitute who is available when the speaker requested is not.

Please note the specific place to write in the case of each speaker.

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 23, 1967

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
AND INSTITUTE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN
RELATIONS SPONSORED TWO WEEK SEMINAR,
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., BEGINNING
DECEMBER 5, 1966

[REDACTED], advised that NORA BOOTH and LOUIS SCHNEIDER of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) returned from their visit to Sochi, U.S.S.R., in late December 1966 where they had attended the AFSC and Institute of Soviet-American Relations (ISAR) sponsored two week seminar in December 1966. BOOTH and SCHNEIDER together with several other representatives of the AFSC from the United States and a Quaker from the Friends Service Council, London, England, attended the meeting to plan joint U.S.S.R.-Quaker programs with Soviet agencies. [REDACTED] advised that there have been enthusiastic reports of this seminar and that a reciprocal seminar in the United States is being planned by the AFSC and the ISAR which will be the sponsoring agencies.

~~REDACTED~~ advised that on November 3-5, 1966, the annual meeting of the AFSC was held at the Friends Meeting House, 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. On November 5, 1966, the theme of the meeting was "Crisis and Opportunity". LOUIS SCHNEIDER was one of the

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
AND INSTITUTE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN
RELATIONS SPONSORED TWO WEEK SEMINAR,
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., BEGINNING
DECEMBER 5, 1966

speakers. He is Associate Executive Secretary for Program, AFSC. He briefly discussed, defined, and interpreted over-all directions of AFSC efforts. He summarized AFSC projects in North Africa, India, East Africa, and South America, mentioning that there were 65 programs, including those for diplomats, plus a variety of seminars and conferences.

[REDACTED], advised that as of September 1952, one LOUIS SCHNEIDER, 4418 Locust Street, Philadelphia, was on the mailing list of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATION OF ORGANIZATION

SEVENTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the organization Seventh World Youth Festival as follows:

A Seventh World Youth Festival, held in Vienna, July 26-August 4, 1959, was "Communist-arranged". Testimony received by the Committee stated the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students set up an International Preparatory Committee to run the Vienna Youth Festival.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 77 and 78; and Annual Report for 1960, House Report 2237, January 2, 1961, pp. 44 and 45.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 8, 1967

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
REPORT FROM VIETNAM

A source, [REDACTED],
[REDACTED] furnished [REDACTED], the following items:

1. Leaflet captioned "AFSC Report From Vietnam" on the letterhead of the Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends, Jenkintown, Pa.
2. A "Press Release of March 27, 1967, From A.F.S.C.," dated April, 1967, issued by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Copies of the above items follow.

COPIES DESTROYED

26 AUG 23 1973

100-11392-488
ENCLOSURE

ABINGTON MONTHLY MEETING OF FRIENDS
JENKINTOWN, PA.

AFSC REPORT FROM VIETNAM

Time : April 5, 1967 at 8 P.M.

Place : Abington Friends Meeting House, Jenkintown, Penna.

Abington Monthly Meeting and other Monthly Meetings have expressed their approval of the AFSC program to help children and civilians suffering from the conflict in Vietnam.

Bronson Clark, a concerned Quaker businessman, experienced in refugee projects, has been in Vietnam to observe and analyze the needs of civilian war victims and will report to us.

Bronson Clark who is in charge of the AFSC Vietnam Refugee Program included in his trip a visit to the Child Care Center in Quang Ngai where David and Mary Stickney, and John Pixton of Upper Dublin Meeting are working with others. *to Vietnam*

This is the only talk planned for Bronson Clark in this area.

This is an unusual opportunity to get a clear first-hand report from a mature qualified observer who has a Quaker concern for relieving the suffering of others.

Following the talk Bronson Clark will answer questions on the AFSC Program in Vietnam.

April 1967

Press release of March 27, 1967 from A.F.S.C.

"The United States has the power to destroy Vietnam but it cannot win the people," according to Bronson P. Clark, program associate of the American Friends Service Committee, who has just returned from a two months survey trip to Vietnam and South-east Asia.

"The Vietnamese, both North and South, think of themselves as Vietnamese and do not accept the administration thesis that they have invaded themselves," Clark said, in reporting to the AFSC staff. "If we wish to stop the loss of American and Vietnamese lives, then we must realize that we are not defending South Vietnam but are in a massive military effort to impose a government of our choice on South Vietnam."

Clark traveled extensively in Vietnam, talking to military, personnel, Vietnamese leaders and students, journalists, and AFSC staff members in Quang Ngai and in the Saigon area.

Clark was in Vietnam during the "Iron Triangle" or "Cedar Falls Operation." He reported that the Americans staged fourteen consecutive B-52 raids, employed napalm, flamethrowers, defoliation and used ditch diggers and bulldozers "until the jungle looked like a giant steel claw had raked it back and forth." Yet shortly after the conclusions of this operation, the Viet Cong staged an ambush which produced heavy casualties to an American military group.

"That is the story of this war," said Clark. "We have the ability to move in force where we wish, but cannot in fact pacify in any significant way. The military indicate that the war is a five-year war at a minimum and that many more American troops would have to be employed." Clark said that the administration in Washington is demanding of our military unreasonable dates and unattainable objectives.

Clark said there were two myths holding up negotiations. The first myth, that we have almost won the war, is contrary to the facts in the field. Even those provinces which are declared "pacified" are, in fact, unsafe for Americans who live in forts surrounded by barbed wire and only venture out in armed strength.

"The second myth," said Clark, "is the continual stress on negotiations when, in fact, the American position in Vietnam is to drive forward with the war in order to "win" something. Clark indicated that, if the Americans were sincere about negotiations, they should immediately allow a free press and permit Red Cross, doctors, journalists, and other Saigon intellectuals an opportunity to begin to discuss negotiations with the National Liberation Front.

"We cannot convince the Front we wish to negotiate when we make it impossible for the Vietnamese to work out among themselves what form of government might emerge that could negotiate with the Viet Cong. To help with negotiations, Americans need an international presence in Vietnam, to serve as a mediator and to assist the Johnson administration in acquiring a practical political procedure for withdrawing from Vietnam, without political trauma in the United States."



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 5, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP

Reference is made to Philadelphia communication,
dated April 10, 1967.

[REDACTED] furnished a copy of an
announcement of first-hand report on the "Phoenix," dated
April 23, 1967, at Philadelphia. A copy of this item
follows.

ENCLOSURE

100-11392

A FIRST-HAND REPORT ON THE PHOENIX

- The Phoenix sailed to Haiphong with a load of medical supplies for relief.
- The nine crew members had a week in Haiphong and Hanoi, seeing, talking.
- The boat is now safely back in Hong Kong. Three crew members flew to the U.S.

You're invited to hear a personal report from two of the crew,

Sunday, April 23, at 2:30 pm, at Friends Meeting House, Race St above 15th St.
Philadelphia.

Betty Boardman - Quaker housewife from Madison, Wisconsin, who with her husband Gene spent 1965-66 in legislative work in Washington.

Carl Zietlow - On leave from AFSC College Secretary work, Chicago.

They have seen the face of war. They have risked much to witness against it.

In Cambodia, Betty and Carl negotiated for reception of medical supplies by the North Vietnam Red Cross. Carl went on to Hanoi to make arrangements. The ship sailed in during a bombardment, with planes and shells overhead. The crew saw these supplies being used in the anguish of human suffering in over 20 hospitals in Haiphong and Hanoi.

This report meeting is sponsored by three Quaker agencies.

- AFSC - the oldest of the three agencies of the Quakers -- 100 years old
- Friends Committee for the Promotion of Democracy - founded in 1947
- Friends of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship - founded in 1947

You are invited to hear the report of the Phoenix crew.

For more information, contact: Friends Meeting House, Race St. above 15th St., Philadelphia.

Sponsored by Friends Meeting House, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP:

The source, on April 27, 1967, advised that a "Report on the Phoenix" was held on April 23, 1967, at the Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, Pa., at 2:30 p.m., sponsored by A Quaker Action Group (QAG), the Friends Peace Committee (FPC), and the American Friends Service Committee - Middle Atlantic Region (AFSC - MAR).

The following articles set out additional information and publicity concerning A Quaker Action Group, the American Friends Service Committee, and the trip of the "Phoenix" toanoi:

1. An article from the "Philadelphia Inquirer," Philadelphia, Pa., issue of April 28, 1967, page two, captioned "Villages Wiped Out By U. S., Pacifist Says."

2. An article from "The News (La Jolla Style)," San Diego, Calif., issue of April 28, 1967, captioned "Tales of Destruction in Vietnam."

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP:

3. An article from "The News Quaker Style," Boston, Mass., issue of March 15, 1967, page one, captioned "Johnson Administration Acts To Block Quaker Donations to North Vietnam."
4. An article from "The News Quaker Style," Boston, Mass., issue of March 15, 1967, pages five and six, captioned "Viet Rehabilitation Program Started in Quang Ngai."

Villages Wiped Out By U.S., Pacifist Says

American bombing has virtually wiped out some small North Vietnamese villages and destroyed Catholic churches and Buddhist temples, pacifist Mrs. Betty Boardman said here Thursday on her return from Hanoi.

She was the only woman among seven crew members of the 50-foot ketch Phoenix which sailed to North Vietnam with medical supplies in February.

BASED IN PHILA.

The Madison, Wis., housewife and other crew members of the Phoenix belong to the American Quaker Action Group (AQAG), headquartered in Philadelphia, which donated the medical supplies.

She and Lawrence Scott, AQAG co chairman, left Philadelphia, after a brief press conference at the airport, for a flight to Washington to discuss the possible seizure of her passport, and Federal charges of violating the Trading With the Enemy Act.

The Phoenix sailed in the face of U.S. Government warnings against the journey.

QUERIED ON PASSPORT

As Mrs. Boardman, the fifth of the seven crew members to return to the United States, passed through immigration, she was asked by a man from the Immigration Service if she had any children in her passport being taken.

She replied, "Yes, I want to see my children. I want to see my children. I want to see my children."

She said her passport was taken from her.

She said she had no children.

She said she had no children.

She said she had no children.

She said she had no children.

She said she had no children.

by the Quakers both as an act of mercy "to give suffering people medicine," and to bring home what she considers the truth about the war.

She said the group was received and fed by the Hanoi Red Cross and the Hanoi Red Cross. The pacifists met and talked with what she described as the Vietnam Peace Committee.

Although conceding that Vietcong terrorism is "deplorable," she said it was not discussed with their Hanoi hosts.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.2-"The Philadelphia Inquirer" Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 4/23/67

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Walter E. Anderson

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

File:

Index:

Serial:

Page:

Volume:

Issue:

Number:

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Number:

Page:

Volume:

Issue:

Number:

Page:

Volume:

Issue:

Number:

Page:

Volume:

Issue:

Number:

Page:

Talks with government leaders

AFSC's Johnson returns from unpublicized visit to Hanoi

PHILADELPHIA—A representative of the American Friends Service Committee returned from a two-week unpublicized visit to North Viet Nam, it was revealed February 8.

Russell Johnson, Peace Education secretary of the New England region of the AFSC, was sent to North Viet Nam to provide the Committee with a firsthand account of the situation there and to represent a wide range of AFSC concerns.

In Hanoi, Johnson talked with government officials about the possibility of admitting other AFSC representatives to plan a possible medical program in North Viet Nam.

"They made it clear that it would take time to arrange and that there were many problems involved, but they did not shut the door on this idea," Johnson said.

In January the AFSC announced launching of a hospital-based medical program in South Viet Nam in connection with a refugee camp. Johnson said the Committee would plan to send a Quaker team to the camp to help in both medical and administrative matters.

Johnson will also provide a report to the AFSC on his findings.

Johnson's visit was part of a tour of the AFSC's New England region.

Johnson's tour of North Viet Nam was the first by a Quaker representative since the war. He visited North Viet Nam in order to learn about the agricultural, industrial, and cultural aspects of the society for this tour, as well as to understand the effects of the war.

This was a one-time gesture of concern. The Service Committee has sent no further shipments, since it always believes it important to have personnel in a country to oversee distribution and to provide person-to-person contacts.

In addition to his talks in Hanoi, Russell Johnson saw bomb damage in both the capital city and the surrounding countryside and visited hospitals, where he saw the victims of fragmentation bombing.

"The bombing only increases the will of these people to resist," Johnson reported to the AFSC. "They see the American presence in Viet Nam as a continuation of the old French imperialism. They are imbued with a patriotic spirit which makes them prepared to endure war damage indefinitely rather than accept what they regard as foreign domination."

It is important that the American people understand this mental attitude, Johnson said. As far as he could see, the Vietnamese were prepared for another five or ten years of war, or less.

Johnson will shortly leave a lecture tour of the United States.

Johnson's tour of North Viet Nam was the first by a Quaker representative since the war.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

The News: Quaker Styl

Boston, Mass.

Date: 3/25/67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

Classification:

Submitting Office:

File Number:

Comments:

Indexing:

Remarks:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION ACTS TO BLOCK QUAKER DONATIONS TO NORTH VIET NAM

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

The News: Quaker St.
Boston, Mass.

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Subject:

Keywords:

Summary:

Source:

Notes:

References:

Comments:

Attachments:

Distribution:

Status:

Date:

Time:

Page:

Total:

Page:

Total:

WASHINGTON — The Johnson administration is quietly attempting to block donations of American Quakers to a Canadian Quaker Group for sending medical supplies to North Viet Nam and the Viet Cong.

The treasury has directed more than 14,000 U.S. banks not to honor checks for the medical goods payable to the Canadian Friends Service Committee or six officials of the organization.

FULBRIGHT DISTURBED

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a sharp critic of American policy in Viet Nam, said he was "disturbed" by the Treasury's action.

"I had always thought of the Quakers as an organization dedicated to relieving human suffering from the stupidities of politicians," Fulbright said.

Fulbright said he wrote Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler January 13 asking about the action. He has not yet received a reply.

The shipments by the Canadian group are part of an effort by friends to collect funds for sending medical supplies to both sides in the Viet Nam war.

REASON FOR DIRECTIVE

Treasury officials told the New York Times that the directive was based on the Foreign Assets Control Act of 1950.

The act, which was passed during the administration of President Truman, did not give the government the right to block donations to the U.S. effort to check all the funds.

The official, Stanley L. Sommer, chief counsel for the Office

of Foreign Assets Control, said the basis for the directive was the foreign assets control regulations.

He said these regulations were issued under authority of the trading with the enemy act adopted during World War I. The regulations, embargoing all financial and commercial transactions, were invoked against Communist China and North Korea in 1950 and North Viet Nam and the Viet Cong in 1964, Sommerfeld said.

Viet rehabilitation program started in Quang Ngai

...as far as possible,

RECEIVES LICENSE

Other AFSC efforts in Vietnam include the granting of sums of money to indigenous Vietnamese social agencies, and the setting up of a school for training of young persons to serve as volunteers in social agencies under military supervision.

Date: 3-25-67

1954 - AFSC Board issues a public statement that it is "profoundly disturbed" by the pressures for U.S. military intervention in Indochina. This intervention, the AFSC states, cannot deal with the fundamental issues of better living standards and independence that motivate unrest in Indochina.

1956 - First work camp held in Vietnam. Project is carried out by young people who are alumni of AFSC work camps and seminars in Japan.

1958 - Voluntary Youth Association of Vietnam formed by young Vietnamese, among them members of the AFSC alumni group. From this date VYA chooses delegates for various international AFSC projects.

1961-62 - Dr. Gilbert F. White, chairman of the Board of AFSC, serves as consultant for the Lower Mekong Coordinating Committee for Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam.

1964 - (December) Gilbert White publishes in the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS "Vietnam: the Fourth Course," a proposal for using the remarkable degree of international cooperation in the development of the Lower Mekong as a basis for seeking negotiations and resolution of the conflict in South Vietnam. Reprints of this article are sent to over 1,000 influential people, among them President Lyndon B. Johnson.

1965 - (March) Gilbert White and Russell Johnson, director of the AFSC Conferences and Seminars Program in Southern Asia, visit Saigon and return to urge AFSC to explore program possibilities in Vietnam.

1965 - (May) A three-man mission, composed of Thomas C. Cary, associate executive secretary of the AFSC; "Beverly" Emelen, an investment counselor; and Dr. Kenneth Johnson, professor of religion at Columbia University, is appointed to visit Vietnam during the summer months, survey the "human situation" and make recommendations for program to the AFSC.

1965 - (June) AFSC sends representatives to the National Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam, the National Council of Labor, and the School of Youth Education, to discuss the situation in Vietnam.

1965 - (October 8) AFSC sends a public statement to the National Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam.

war in Vietnam and for the relief of the victims of that war, whether in the north or in the south.

1965 - (October 7) AFSC announces that it will launch a program of self-help and education among the refugees of South Vietnam.

1966 - (February 26) The AFSC announces the appointment of personnel to develop a program for youth service in Vietnam. (As of January 1, 1967, five young people are in Saigon, completing language training.)

1966 - (March 23) AFSC reports to the nation on the situation in Vietnam through a study, PEACE IN VIETNAM: A NEW APPROACH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, prepared by an eight-man working party and published by Hill and Wang.

1966 - (June 8) AFSC Board expresses its determination to expand AFSC efforts in response to the war. A specially called meeting in July plans to launch a \$300,000 program, encompassing a broadly-based peace education effort in the United States, the support of previously mentioned programs in South Vietnam, a concerted effort to provide like relief services to North Vietnam, and the development of programs of counseling and service for young conscientious objectors to the war in Vietnam.

1966 - (June 30) AFSC appeals to the President to stop all bombing in North Vietnam.

1966 - (October 9) In a public advertisement in the NEW YORK TIMES, the AFSC calls for immediate cessation of the United States bombing of North Vietnam and the beginning of a clearly stated and swiftly phased withdrawal of all American troops and weapons. Subsequently this statement was published in a dozen other newspapers throughout the country.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Clark indicated some optimism on the ending of the war by virtue of three new elements:

- 1) The Vietnam war offends the entire diplomatic world community. Even those diplomats who support our efforts are currently encouraging our government to negotiate along U Thant's proposals.
- 2) More and more political leaders now realize that a growing body of Americans are opposed to the war and would vote for positive steps on our side to negotiate for American withdrawal.
- 3) The American myth that China is great, powerful and aggressive, is crumbling. China is not regarded as a military threat by most Southeast Asian nations and even Americans who specialize in "China watching" feel that China is currently preoccupied and by no means has the posture of an expanding power.

"Another long range cause for optimism," Clark said, "lies in the fact that the Vietnamese people, by educating the Americans to the folly of trying to solve Southeast Asia's problems by war, have probably saved the United States from a war with China. Any American political administration will give long pause," he said, "before leading that nation into a war with China."

In January, 1967, Clark resigned as vice president of Gilford Instrument Laboratories in order to accept his assignment with the AFSC. Previously he had worked for the Committee in China, Morocco, and Algeria, and had served as a member of the working party which produced the book, *PEACE IN VIETNAM: A NEW APPROACH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA*.

#

EX-103
REC 38

100-11392-487

May 8, 1967

W. B. ...
C. D. ...

Dear

TND

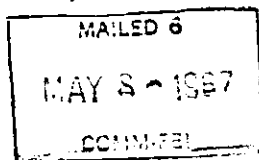
Your letter of May 2nd, with enclosures, has been received.

I want to thank you for making your views known to me; however, I am unable to take the action you suggested. I am referring copies of your communication and enclosures to the Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE:

~~Nothing derogatory was located regarding her. A copy of correspondent's communication is being sent to the Internal Revenue Service by form referral of same date.~~

LCH:als (3)

251
44-38861-13-107
MAY 12 1967

100-11392-487

edm *W/a* *12/1*

32 MAY 15 1967

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

May 2, 1967

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Chief, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Like thousands of loyal Americans, I am concerned over the apparent misuse of heretofore legitimate and worthwhile organizations. Knowingly or unknowingly, organizations such as the American Friends Service Committee are actually contributing to the downfall of our country. It is one thing to be a conscientious objector but quite another to actually aid the enemy. Certainly, there could be no doubt about the purpose of Martin Luther King's so-called peace movement. Nor could there be any doubt, at this point, about King's so-called open housing movement other than to spread hate and bring about the collapse of the whole governmental and judicial system.

I have been concerned over the fact, that the government has not spoken out and taken a very firm hand in the control of the various movements. They are a "power block" to be sure, but this country is greater than any block, be it black or white. Politicians have to choose between the welfare of this country or a few votes. There is no happy medium. We read about the protestors at California University as a "small" group; that those who marched in New York and San Francisco are a minority. But I would also point out that it only required two or three percent of the population to destroy the Democratic government of Czechoslovakia. The people of this country MUST be ALERT.

The Cusker church is not the only one being used. In fact, I know of none that are not being used. The timid souls are afraid to speak up lest they appear ridiculous or become the victim of retaliation. But there has to be an end to all this. I have taken my stand with the Cusker Organists since they were the only colored persons in place. I am leading you the path of my life and I request that a supportive action be taken to withdraw the tax free status of all churches, synagogues, etc., which deny the Civil Rights, which lead to all the thousands of black people who are still in poverty, ill health, and in need of education, etc.

I am sure the Internal Revenue Service has found it "cheap" but it would be a lot cheaper if they could prove it was the nation. Hence, my reason for writing you.

ENCLOSURE

3 Dec 1/

Form letter AFSC 4/24/67

Pledge Card

Reply to A FCC

CORAL GABLES



FIFTY YEARS OF
QUAKER SERVICE
1917-1967

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE INC
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102 Phone 215-563-937

GILBERT F. WHIT
Chairman

HENRY J. CADBU
Honorary Chairman

COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

April 24, 1967

Dear Friend:

"It was a year before I was able to lead the first woman by the hand to the clinic for family planning advice," says AFSC volunteer Linda Hale, "but two days later thirty-eight women came." When this young college graduate left her Indian village after two years of service at a rural hospital, over a thousand people came to see her off and she missed the train.

The Service Committee shares Linda's belief that every new life born into this world should receive an essential nutriment--the joyous, loving welcome of its parents. Therefore, we see in family planning an important spiritual task, and we support indigenous efforts in several parts of the world. But family planning is only one way in which Service Committee programs respond to needs of many kinds.

In this 50th Anniversary year the American Friends Service Committee embarks on a second half-century of work inspired by the belief that distrust, prejudice and social ills can be overcome by the patient creative power of many acts of love. The Service Committee is strong in its conviction that within the community of man lies profound capacity for this kind of good.

In this faith we ask your continued partnership in support of projects which seek to raise the dignity of man--to replace prejudice with understanding, distrust with confidence, and apathy with hope.

Sincerely,

Colin W. Bell
Executive Secretary

P.S. You will soon be receiving our 50th Anniversary booklet, "To See What Love Can Do," showing how your past gifts have been put to work and portraying opportunities which continue to be open to us. If a copy does not reach you, please let us know.

100-11392-487



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

April 27, 1967

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The "Friends Journal," Volume 13, dated March 15, 1967, carries an item on page 144 which states as follows:

"NORMAN WHITNEY, Quaker in Residence at Friends World College and national consultant for peace education at the American Friends Service Committee, will be dean of this summer's first Pacific Northwest Regional World Affairs Conference on the international and domestic implications of non-violence and social change. The symposium will take place June 25 to July 1 at Seabeck, Washington (on Hood Canal), where recreational facilities are good. Also on the faculty of the conference will be STEWART MEACHAM, AFSC's national peace education secretary; JAMES BEVEL of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and WESLEY JOHNSON, former director of the Service Committee's International Conferences and Seminars Program in South and Southeast Asia."

It also has an item on page 145 which says:

[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

(1)

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as follows:

"To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate
Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans,
S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)

A source advised December 21, 1957 and January 6, 1958 that LEONARD DOLGIN, constitutional lawyer and legal counsel for Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, made a speech December 21, 1957, accepting the Philadelphia Associates as a group to work with the national organization. This occurred at a Bill of Rights Day celebration sponsored by the Philadelphia Associates, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, at the Adelphi Hotel, Philadelphia.

A source advised May 23, 1960 that the Philadelphia Associates have not been active in the past two years, have no current active membership and do not maintain headquarters in Philadelphia.

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nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
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outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 10, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP

Reference is made to Philadelphia communication
dated March 23, 1967.

~~REDACTED~~, furnished a two-page leaflet
captioned, "Humanitarian Aid in the Midst of War" which
traces the development of the Quaker Action Group and other
activities of the Society of Friends.

A copy of this item follows:

ENCLOSURE

100-4372

HUMANITARIAN AID IN THE MIDST OF WAR

Chronology of A Concern

Summary for use at
Philadelphia Yrly.Mtg.
and for reporting to
Monthly Meetings.
- 3/24/67, FFC.

Fall of 1965 - A growing concern of Friends to aid the victims of war on both sides in Vietnam.

Feb. 1966 - 600 Friends from most parts of US, convened for Vietnam Conference and White House Vigil. (Friends Coordinating Committee on Peace)

March 1966 - "Philadelphia Yearly Meeting" stirred

Spring 1966 - Ross Flanagan and others in New York tried to mail parcels to Hanoi.

Summer 1966 - Five Yearly Meetings adopted minutes of intention to send humanitarian aid to civilians of both sides in the Vietnam conflict.

New York Yearly Meeting - applied for a license to send \$2,000 to the medical aid program of the Canadian Friends Service Committee, which was sending medical supplies to the Red Cross Societies of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and the NLF. The Treasury Department urged that the money be sent through the International Red Cross, but New York Y.M. held to its minuted intention and the Treasury Department granted the license to send to CFSC.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting - was granted a license to send \$1,000 through the International Red Cross. (Approved before the New York Y.M. license.)

Illinois Yearly Meeting - was granted a license to send \$2,000 to CFSC.

Indiana Yearly Meeting (FPC) - was given a license to send \$500 through CFSC.

Lake Erie Yearly Meeting - send under license to CFSC.

Several Monthly Meetings were also granted licenses for small amounts.

July 1966 - A Quaker Action Group was formed by individuals of the Society of Friends, and adopted as its first project the sending of funds to CFSC, and the intention of getting a group into North Vietnam as a possible deterrent to the bombing of Hanoi.

They envisioned that the deterrent group could be engaged in a relief or work camp effort if it could be worked out with North Vietnam officials. A Quaker Action Group had no intention of becoming a permanent relief agency. Money was sent to the CFSC without seeking a government license because A Quaker Action Group was, and is, under conviction that no government has the right to restrict, delay or deny humanitarian aid to civilians who suffer from the ravages of war. (AQAG is not a relief program, but a protest and confronting-the-government group.)

Sept. 1966 - For more than a year the American Friends Service Committee has been trying to get permission from the government of North Vietnam to establish a civilian relief program in Hanoi.

In late September AFSC applied to the U.S. Treasury Department for a license to send \$9,000 to the International Red Cross and \$6,000 to CFSC for relief in all three zones. In early October they were granted a license to send \$2,000 to CFSC and \$4,000 to IRC, 40% of their request.

Several groups other than Friends, including a religious group at Yale, were granted licenses for small amounts.

Oct. 1966 - January 1967 - Some individuals, Committees and Monthly Meetings of Philadelphia Y.M. urged Representative Meeting to become a channel for medical aid funds to CFSC. Bucks Quarterly Meeting raised \$20,000 for AFSC program in South Vietnam. Several Monthly Meetings contributed to AFSC. - 2A - A few Monthly Meetings applied for licenses; no action, or denied. (More)

Aid chronology, Page 2

A number of Friends' groups submitted applications for licenses, but no licenses were approved after October 12, pending a policy decision by the U.S. State Department.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation launched an extensive appeal "These are Our Brothers Whom We Help". They requested a license to send \$30,000 in medical aid to Communist controlled areas of Vietnam to match a like amount which they planned to send to South Vietnam.

Jan. 1967 - Having waited three months for an answer to their license request, on January 23 members of New York Yearly Meeting openly conveyed \$3,000, without a license, to the CFSC in Toronto. Eight or ten Monthly Meetings and many individuals had been sending money without license to CFSC prior to that. A Quaker Action Group started plans to sail the Phoenix from Japan to Haiphong with \$10,000 worth of unlicensed medical supplies.

Feb. 1967 - On the 27th the U.S. Treasury Department announced that all pending applications to send humanitarian relief to North Vietnam and NLF will be denied. Approximately \$60,000 in applications were pending at the time. Hanoi officials continued to say to AFSC, ACAG, and others that conditions were not right, yet, for a humanitarian relief project in North Vietnam.

March 1967 - On March 22nd the Phoenix with a crew of eight left Hong Kong on last leg of voyage to Haiphong, hoping to arrive there on March 28. In Haiphong they will discuss the possibility of permanent relief team by competent Quaker agencies as a world-wide concern of Friends.

FOUR - Trying to liberalize Congressional and State Department attitudes toward aid.

Yearly Meeting Peace Committee (PP) - Organized
is encouraging Monthly Meeting actions; collecting and disseminating information.

- 2 -

COMMITTEE OF RESPONSIBILITY to Save War-Burned and War-Injured Vietnamese Children (CWR)
- Begun by Jan de Hartog and others, mainly at the 1965 Tokyo May Conference.
- Now largely non-existent and pending very rapidly.

- Dr. Herbert Jacobson, pediatrician at Temple University Hospital, is chair.
- A four-man Medical Team plans to arrive in April, and bring with a group of children.
- Free beds already available in hospitals in Tokyo, Osaka, etc.
- Free medical and nursing care offered by more than 200 medical specialists.
- Assured of State Department cooperation, visas, and probably free aircraft travel.

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP

Attached hereto are the following newspaper articles which set forth additional information concerning the voyage of the yacht "Phoenix" with the aid to Haiphong:

1. An article captioned, "Quakers Reach Haiphong in Sailboat with Medicine," from Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin," dated March 30, 1967, page 1.
2. An article captioned, "Quakers Enter Gulf of Tonkin with Supplies," from Philadelphia "Sunday Bulletin," dated March 26, 1967, page 6.
3. An article captioned, "Pacifist Ketch Sails on Last Lap to Haiphong," from Philadelphia "Inquirer," dated March 23, 1967, page 3.
4. An article captioned, "Quaker Yacht Sails for N. Vietnam Despite U. S. Warning," from Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin," dated March 22, 1967, page 11.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Quakers Reach Haiphong In Sailboat With Medicine

A ketch carrying \$10,000 worth of medical supplies has reached Haiphong, North Vietnam, Lawrence Scott, cochairman of the Quaker Action Committee, said here today.

Scott said he received a telegram just before midnight from Hanoi, North Vietnam, from the crew of the Phoenix, the 50-foot sailing vessel, saying the cargo had been delivered.

The cable read, Scott said: "Trip successful. Welcomed with flowers. Large reception. Medicines formally and gratefully accepted."

Philadelphian Aboard

Scott said the medicine, packed in 500 kits and containing antibiotics and hypodermic needles, was consigned to the Red Cross.

Swarthmore College graduate Robert Egan, 35, 441 Pine st., and seven other crew members left Hanoi, Japan, in a vain attempt to March 11, after warning by U. S. consular officials that the

journey would be dangerous because of current war conditions.

They picked up the medical supplies at Hong Kong and left that port March 22.

They are expected to stay in North Vietnam a week, Scott said, then sail back to Hong Kong and eventually to Japan.

Friends to Defy Ban

Yesterday, the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends announced it would do everything possible to furnish North Vietnamese civilians with medical supplies, in defiance of a ban by U. S. officials.

The Yearly Meeting has accepted voluntary contributions to meet a deficit incurred by the Quaker Action Committee, an unofficial Friends group, in sending the Phoenix to Haiphong.

The Phoenix was the same boat used ten years ago by bars left Hanoi, Japan, in a vain attempt to March 11, after warning by U. S. consular officials that the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Evening
Bulletin, Phila., Pa.

Date: 3-30-61
Edition: 2Star Final
Author:
Editor:
Title: Wm. B. Dickinson

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Searchable

Ph.

-5-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Quakers Enter Gulf of Tonkin With Supplies

Moscow, March 25—(UPI) — The yacht Phoenix, carrying eight American pacifists and \$10,000 worth of medical supplies for the Communists, entered the Gulf of Tonkin today and is expected to reach Haiphong on Tuesday, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

The Americans, who call themselves the "Quaker Action Group," are making the trip to North Vietnam in defiance of the U. S. Government.

The 30-foot Phoenix, owned and skippered by Dr. Earle Reynolds, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, sailed from Hong Kong Wednesday. Reynolds is the leader of the group.

In a dispatch from Hanoi, Tass said Karl Zietlow, a member of the group, had arrived in North Vietnam to meet the yacht. It did not say how he got there.

Tass quoted Zietlow as saying that the Quakers, being pacifists, believe the responsibility for the continued bloodshed in Vietnam lies with the U. S. Government for violating the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina.

Zietlow also told Tass, his agency said, that no threats from the U. S. State Department would stop the Phoenix and the crew from carrying out their mission. He said they are in a "militant mood" and ready to risk arrest on their return to the United States.

In addition to Reynolds, 56, the crew includes Philip Drath, 53, of San Rafael, Calif.; Horace Champney, 61, of Yellow Springs; Ivan Massar, 42, of Concord, Mass; Robert Eton, 23, of Philadelphia; William Heick, 43, of San Francisco; Richard Faun, 30, of Honolulu, and Miss Betty Boardman, 49, of Madison, Wis.

Heick, a television cameraman, is associated with Faun, a New York-born Canadian, who said he was producing a television documentary of the voyage for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

Heick is a Quaker, but not a member of the Quaker Action Group.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16 Section 1

The Sunday Bulletin
Phila., Pa.

Date: 3/26/67
Edition: Sunday
Author:
Editor: William B. Dickel
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH
☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pacifist Ketch Sails on Last Lap to Haiphong

CLEAR OF RED TERRITORY

HONG KONG, March 22 (UPI). — The ketch Phoenix, manned by eight American self-styled pacifists and carrying \$10,000 worth of medical supplies for the Communists, was sailing steadily southward Wednesday toward North Vietnam. While ignoring the other warnings, Reynolds said he would take the advice of American officials to steer clear of Red Chinese territory, particularly the island of Hainan.

Other members of the group, in addition to the 56-year-old Reynolds, included Philip Drath, 53, of San Rafael, Calif.; Horace Champney, 61, of Yellow Springs, O.; Ivan Massar, 47, of Concord, Mass.; Robert Eaton, 23, of Philadelphia; William Heick, 49, of San Francisco; Richard Fuan, 30, of Honolulu; and Miss Betty Boardman, 43, of Madison, Wis.

There was some speculation here that ships of the U. S. 7th Fleet might intercept the 50-foot ketch and force it to turn back. But U. S. sources said they doubted any such action.

SAILS BY WARSHIPS

The ketch, owned and skippered by Dr. Earle Reynolds of Yellow Springs, O., sailed out of Hong Kong for Haiphong shortly after noon. Reynolds, the group leader, was at the helm as the vessel sailed slowly out of the harbor, passing 7th Fleet warships on a holiday visit to this British crown colony.

About six hours later, shipping sources said the vessel was sailing down the South China Sea at a fast clip.

In addition to warning the group not to make the voyage, U. S. officials general. Officials here told Americans all companies not to provide the Phoenix with fuel supplies.

"American petroleum companies in Hong Kong have standing instructions, under U. S. Government regulations, not to provide bunkering facilities to any vessels proceeding to Communist China, North Korea or North Vietnam without a license," a consulate spokesman said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3

The Philadelphia
Inquirer

Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 3/23/67
Edition: Final City
Author:
Editor: ALTER, H.
Title: ANNENBERG

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

-7-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Quaker Yacht Sails for N. Vietnam Despite U. S. Warning

Hong Kong, March 22—(AP)—worth of medical supplies as "a defying State Department warnings that they were breaking U. S. laws, seven American Quaker pacifists and a television producer sailed their small yacht out of Hong Kong today with a load of medical supplies for Communist North Vietnam."

"We are on a humanitarian mission. We have every confidence that we will reach Haiphong. We have received two cables from North Vietnam that we will be welcomed," Dr. Earle Reynolds, captain of the 50-foot Phoenix, told newsmen just before the yacht lifted anchor.

Description Transmitted

"The cables quoted (North Vietnamese) President Ho Chi Minh as saying we would be welcome but that North Vietnamese officials feared for our safety because of American war ships and war planes are bombarding North Vietnam," Reynolds said.

Reynolds said he had transmitted a description of the Phoenix and its markings to "the (U. S.) 7th Fleet, the North Vietnamese Red Cross, and to Chinese Communist authorities" as insurance against any of the three firing upon the yacht.

\$10,000 Gift

Philip Drath, of San Rafael, Calif., credited with originating the idea of the medical supply cruise to Haiphong, said the Phoenix was carrying \$10,000

Other Signers

In addition to Reynolds and Drath, other members of the Phoenix party are: Horace Champney, of Yellow Springs, Ohio; Robert Eaton, Philadelphia; Mrs. Betty Boardman, Madison, Wis., and Ivan Matzar, of Boston. They identified themselves as members of A Quaker Action Group.

Also listed as a Quaker but not as a member of the action group was William Helick, a San Francisco television cameraman.

He is associated with the seventh member of the party, Richard Fain, a New York-born Canadian who said he was producing a television documentary of the voyage for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 11

The Evening Bulletin
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 3/22/67
Edition: 4 Star

Author:
Editor: M. E. DICKINSON
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP

The "Capital Times," Madison Wis., page 1, dated March 28, 1967, in an article by JOHN P. HUNTER, states in part as follows concerning A Quaker Action Group:

"IN A TELEPHONE conversation with Larry Scott, who is directing the logistics and the fund raising for the Quaker Action Group, the sponsor of the 'Phoenix,' he reports that the Quaker Philadelphia Yearly meeting had voted Sunday to support the peace voyage, a move that will enable Scott's group to gain some needed financial support. The skipper of the Phoenix, former University of Wisconsin instructor, Earle Reynolds, hopes to take the ketch into Haiphong tonight if the American 7th fleet does not intervene. Scott believes that despite the formal protests from the U. S. Consul General in Hong Kong, and a warning from the government to American companies in the far east not to sell supplies to the Phoenix the ship will not be stopped.

"MRS. BOARDMAN did not sail aboard the ketch from Hiroshima to Hong Kong, but rejoined the crew there for the dash to Haiphong. We can now explain her absence. When the ketch left Japan, Betty flew to Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, with Carl Zitlow, college secretary of the American Friends Service Committee's Chicago office, for hush-hush talks with representatives of the North Vietnamese.

"SCOTT PLEDGED THIS newspaper to silence when he revealed the plans for the secret meeting. He has now agreed that we can report the negotiations. Out of these talks came an assurance from North Vietnamese officials that the 'Phoenix' could enter Haiphong Harbor if she were not stopped en route by American forces. Zitlow then left Phnom Penh and is now in Hanoi. The eight-man crew will be permitted

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP

"to stay in North Vietnam for a week and then will leave. Betty has an airline ticket that will take her around the world en route to her home here."

~~REDACTED~~, a copy of a leaflet beginning, "We the undersigned, who constitute the New Haven Young Friends Committee for Vietnam Relief." A copy of this item follows:

We, the undersigned, who constitute the New Haven Young Friends Committee for Vietnam Relief, are appalled by the war our country is waging in Vietnam. We are most grieved by the scale of violence against civilians, by the maiming and killing of countless fellow human beings. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Quakers have made their witness against war-making for three hundred years. In this tradition we seek constructive ways to renounce our country's policy of military force and to alleviate the suffering and devastation left in its wake. Our intention has been to send medical aid to victims of the war throughout all of Vietnam by making a financial contribution to the existing relief program of the Canadian Friends Service Committee. Using the same channels of distribution as the International Red Cross, the C.F.S.C. ships antibiotic, sulfa, and anti-malarial drugs in equal portions to South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and the National Liberation Front zone for the purpose of ministering to civilian casualties. Contributions to this program require an export license from the United States Treasury Department. We have applied for such a license but have not received one. Although many groups have made similar application, our government has granted no licenses since October, 1966. The current freeze on issuing licenses for humanitarian aid to all victims of the war is, in effect, a denial of them in the face of urgent need and deep conviction.

We regard this policy as a threat to a fundamental Christian principle. Americans now require a license to love their enemy; the act of a Good Samaritan may be punished by fine and imprisonment. We deplore this tendency of the State to absorb all values into itself, and to demand unqualified allegiance above that to God and human brotherhood.

To express our protest and our concern at the suffering in Vietnam, we shall proceed without legal authorization to raise and transmit funds to support the relief program of Canadian Quakers. Our decision follows comparable action by other groups, including New York Yearly Meeting (Quaker).

We invite the support of all who are in sympathy with our concern. Our gesture of healing and reconciliation can be enlarged through the assistance of others. Contributions should be by cash or personal check made out to one of the signatories and delivered to them or sent to our mailing address: 49 Orchard Place, New Haven, Conn., 06511. No record of contributors' names will be kept.

Betsy Crofts
Daniel Crofts (776-2882)

Karen Lucas (469-4309)

James Sober (562-7829)

Jean Matlack
James Matlack (624-3690)

Cathe Wright
Gavin Wright (776-2877)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

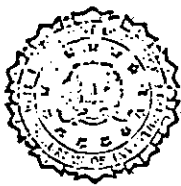
APR 11 1967

[REDACTED]

An article appearing in the March 2, 1967, issue of "The New York Times" newspaper, New York, N.Y., captioned, "Quakers Sail for North Vietnam With Medicines", is datelined March 1, 1967, at Tokyo, Japan. According to this article the yacht "Phoenix" departed Hiroshima, Japan on that date stocked with \$10,000 worth of medicines purchased by "a Quaker action group in Philadelphia," and destined for Haipong, North Vietnam.

According to the above article, Phillip Drath, a San Rafael, California contractor, was a crew member of the "Phoenix" upon its departure from Japan.

485



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-23561

Baltimore, Maryland

April 12, 1967

RE: Demonstration by Eight Persons
at Northwest High School,
7000 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville,
Maryland in protest of War in
Viet Nam, 4/11/67.

On April 11, 1967, [REDACTED] Hyattsville, Maryland
advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
that on April 11, 1967 between 3:10 p.m. and 4:15 p.m.
eight women and three men demonstrated in front of the
Northwestern High School in the 7000 Block of Adelphi
Road, Hyattsville, Maryland without incident. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] stated this demonstration was in protest of War
in Viet Nam.

[REDACTED] advised that a Mrs. ALINE BERNAX,
a self-admitted member of the Women's Strike for Peace,
2016 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. led this demonstration.

Members of the demonstration passed out a
leaflet entitled "It's your choice", a leaflet published
by Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, Nyack, New York
10970. This leaflet was imprinted with a stamp showing
Washington Peace Center, 2111 Florida Avenue, N.W., Wash-
ington, D.C. 20003, phone AD4-2111.

[REDACTED] advised that a Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN,
10932 Dresden Drive, Beltsville, Maryland-20705, telephone
924-5100 was also a participant and passed out a mimeographed
form reading "Notice men of draft age". "If you object to
the Viet Nam War, you may qualify as a conscientious
objector. You may qualify under the law as one who is
conscientiously opposed to participating in war of any
form. If you have questions about your position and the
law, get information or other assistance from qualified

ENCLOSURE 100-128315-1

ENCLOSURE

RE: Demonstration by Eight Persons
at Northwest High School,
7000 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville,
Maryland in protest of War in
Viet Nam, 4/11/67

draft counselors; write, phone or visit; Washington Peace Center, 2111 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, phone AD4-2111, Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, telephone 924-5100, American Friends Service Committee, 32 West 25th Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, telephone 301-235-3251.

Women's Strike for Peace, 2016 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. is a pacifist organization in the Washington, D.C. area.

"THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS
NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT
AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED
OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY."

66 I want to tell you, I don't think the whole of Southeast Asia, as related to the present and future safety and freedom of the people of this country, is worth a single American . . . 99
 —General David M. Shoup, retired Commandant, U.S.M.C.

SPRING MOBILIZATION TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

▶ April 15, 1967, Mass March and Rally
 at the United Nations in New York

WE, THE PEOPLE FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE, DECLARE
 AN END TO OUR SILENCE. WE DECLARE NOT MERELY
 A PROTEST BUT A NEW BEGINNING.

TO LAUNCH THIS MOVEMENT:

- ✓ We call for a mass march and rally at the United Nations in New York and at the place of the United Nations in San Francisco on April 15, 1967.
- ✓ We march to the UN to affirm our respect for the principle of equal rights and determination of peoples, acclaimed by mankind and embodied in the UN Charter, violated by the United States.
- ✓ We march to dramatize the world-wide hope that the United States remove its troops from Vietnam so that the Vietnamese can determine their own future in their own way.

SPONSORS: (List in formation))

FATHER PHILIP BERRIGAN
 JULIAN BONDI
 STOKELY CARMICHAEL
 DONALD DUNCAN
 MRS. CYRUS EATON
 W. H. FERRY

JULES FEIFFER
 RABBI EVERETT GENDLER
 MRS. MARTIN L. KING
 OSCAR LEWIS
 STAUGHTON LYND
 FLOYD McKESSICK

REV. RICHARD MESSER
 CARL OSLESBY
 CLEVELAND ROBINSON
 BENJAMIN SPOCK, M.D.
 JACK SPRELL
 ALBERT SZENTGYORGI

MASS MARCH AND RALLY AT THE UNITED NATIONS Saturday, April 15, 1967

Round Trip Fare by Bus
 Philadelphia - New York City
 Adults — \$5.00 Children — \$4.00
 Under 12 years — \$2.00
 Reservations are available.

ASSEMBLE: 11 A.M. IN CENTRAL PARK SHEEP'S MEADOW
 MARCH: NOON — THROUGH MIDTOWN TO THE U.N.
 RALLY: 3 P.M. AT THE UNITED NATIONS

PHILADELPHIA — FROM AIRPORTS — FROM Penn. Sta. 30th & Market Sts. (Southwest corner)	
A Penn. Sta. 30th & Market Sts. 11th and N. 2nd	C Penn. Sta. 30th & Market Sts. (Southwest corner)
B CORE Office 7222 N. Broad St.	D Bryn Mawr City Line

Philadelphia Spring Mobilization Committee
 20 South 12th Street
 Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

Please make the following reservations:

Adults @ \$5.00 Students @ \$4.00 Under 12 years @ \$2.00
 From (Circle location you wish to leave from) A B C D

My check for \$_____ is enclosed.

If cannot go. Enclosed is \$_____ so that someone else can.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

ZIP: _____

PHONE: _____

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: LO 7-4747

SPRING MOBILIZATION

20 South 12th Street Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

HUNG-03 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ VNAM??

JOIN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Telling it like it is:

IN VIETNAM	IN U.S.
\$24 Billion a year spent Costs going up.	\$2 Billion a year for the War on Poverty, and it is being cut.
200,000 Saigon troops desert since 1965.	1,000 American casualties a week. --Draft calls rising.
23% of front line troops are -black. 22.4% of all those killed in action are black.	1966 Civil Rights bill killed. Ghettos getting worse. Maddox, Wallace, Reagan in. Adam Clayton Powell out.

IT'S TIME TO SAY "NO" TO VIETNAM!!!

Maybe you thought marching against the war wasn't our stick.
But now---

MARK BRONFONTE	REV. MILTON GALAMISON	FLOYD MOHRSICK
WILLIAM JONE	JESSE GRAY	REV. FRED SHUTTLEWORTH
LOCKLEY CAPTIONABLE	MRS. COSETTA KING	REV. WALTER T. WALKER
JAMES FARMER	JOHN LEWIS	REV. RALPH ABERNATHY

---are backing the biggest peace march yet! Why???

March on Washington for Peace, Freedom and Ending the War!!

JOIN THE MASS MARCH AND RALLY ON ENDING THE WAR
SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1967
WASHINGTON CITY

Guest Speaker at the M.M.
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Bus Tickets

Adults -- \$5.00
Students -- \$4.00
Free tickets for
unemployed.

SEE OTHER SIDE →
(Bus also leaving from
corner of Ridge and
Girard Aves.) →

SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE -
VIETNAM WEEK, APRIL 8-15, 1967

PH T-2 and PH T-4 advised on March 30, 1967, that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) is organizing telephone call squads to help organize and recruit participants for the mobilization on April 15, 1967.

PH T-2 also advised on March 28, 1967, that he had learned that the following current CP members are planning to participate in the mobilization on April 15, 1967, in New York:

MELVIN METELITS
JEAN FRANTZIS
CARLA REEVES
JOHN CARSTILO
SANDY PATRINOS
ROOKIE GASOW
ARCHIE COLEMAN
(FNU) PERNA

Also, ABE EGNAL and CLAIRE GATES, known to PH T-2 as former CP members also plan to participate.

~~_____~~, and ~~_____~~ furnished the following items of literature which are being distributed by the PYSA concerning the Spring Mobilization:

1. Pamphlet captioned, "Is the Antiwar Movement Effective? Build: Vietnam Week, April 8-15, The Spring Mobilization in San Francisco and New York -- April 15," issued by YSA, New York.

A characterization of YSA is attached.

2. Pamphlet captioned, "From Protest to Radical Politics," issued by YSA, New York.

3. Pamphlet captioned, " Militarism and the Draft," issued by YSA, New York.

Copies of these items follow.

The Spring Mobilization Committee and the ideal Mobilization Committee have already organized and will be organizing protests at those places. Have called for mass national demonstrations in New York and San Francisco on April 15 to protest the Vietnam war. The student mobilization Committee, in addition, is planning week of campus protest, April 8-15, to culminate in the April 15 marches.

The Young Socialist Alliance is fully participated in these organizations, at their place and are currently campaigning nationally and locally to build the actions. The YSA's magazine, *Young Socialist*, is giving extensive coverage of the events. A National Committee member and editor of the *Young Socialist* are on national taking part in support of the actions. Thousands of copies of this brochure will be distributed the next few weeks.

Don't you join in the effort to build April 8-15? If you agree with the ideas in this brochure and want to help build a movement to achieve a socialist society, join the foremost young socialist organization in the U.S., the Young Socialist Alliance.

Read a weekly socialist newspaper, THE MILITANT, and the foremost socialist youth magazine, the YOUNG SOCIALIST. One dollar gives months of THE MILITANT and 3 issues of the YOUNG SOCIALIST.

YOUNG SOCIALIST PAMPHLETS

War and Revolution in Vietnam, 10
 Doug Jenness 10
 Malcolm X Talks to Young People 35
 '68's And The Fight Against War, 25
 Mary Alice Waters 25
 Revolution in the Congo, Dick Roberts, 25
 Che Guevara, Two Speeches

Available from the YSA

YOUNG SOCIALIST BROCHURES

Free from the YSA

Militarism and the Draft
 From Protest to Political Politics
 Is the Antiwar Movement Effective?

LETTERS, POSTERS, CALLS . . .

ORILL

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 857 Broadway
 New York, New York 10003

Student Mobilization Committee
 29 Park Row
 New York, New York 10038

Young Socialist Alliance
 P. O. Box 471
 Cooper Station
 New York, New York 10038

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Name

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IS THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT EFFECTIVE?



BUILD:

• VIETNAM WEEK
 APRIL 8-15

• The Spring Mobilization
 in San Francisco
 and New York

--- April 15

A YOUNG SOCIALIST BROCHURE
 YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
 P. O. BOX 471

stopped the war? No, but it does mean that as well on the way to producing some of the conditions necessary for causing a halt to Washington's aggression in Vietnam.

Since the April 17, 1965 antiwar march on Washington, the war in Vietnam has been the central issue in American politics. The antiwar movement developed out of that action and has since touched every sector of American society.

On college campuses are no longer silent as they were in the 50's. Independent committees against the war, through activities and printed material, have educated large numbers of students to the government's suppression of the Vietnamese people's fight for self-determination.

Partly because of the militancy of students, professors and intellectuals have begun to join the ranks of the protestors. Not since before the McCarthy era has there been such a ferment in the intellectual community. By its policy of non-exclusion, the movement has dealt a serious blow to the stifling witch-hunt atmosphere that pervaded the United States in the 50's. It proudly claims to work with any and all forces that oppose the war, regardless of political beliefs.

The NCC and CORE's militant stand against the war has reflected the sentiments of black people. They have said that they do not want to fight against the colored people of Asia who are fighting for the same freedom that black people here are struggling for. The entry of SNCC, CORE, and SCLC into the Spring mobilization marks the beginning of organized national black antiwar activity.

The continual educational campaign against the war, culminating in periodic mass demonstrations, has had a deep effect on the entire American public. Through its visibility the antiwar movement has influenced many, as shown by various opinion polls. By constantly shedding light on events in Vietnam, the movement has raised many questions in the minds of Americans. Activity and information have exposed the United States government's lies about Vietnam. American "peace feelers" have been exposed as preludes to greater escalation. The individuals and teams that went to Vietnam have revealed the U.S. government is not concentrating on military targets, but carrying out a war of attrition against the population of North Vietnam.



100,000 Japanese trade unionists rally against Vietnam war

The "Great Society" has been shown to mean loss of life, increased spending for war, and cutbacks on already tiny anti-poverty funds.

Most importantly, many in the movement have learned that there is no difference between a Johnson and a Goldwater, and that the Democratic party is not the party of peace.

The war has begun to awaken the long dormant American trade union movement. Union men here have not been unaware that a growing number of people are opposing the war. As shown by the New York transit and airline mechanic's strikes, many unions feel the necessity to refuse to abide by Johnson's wage guidelines. Recent meetings of trade union divisions of SANE, in various cities, are also an important development.

The ferment against the war has affected the armed forces. The example set by the 100,000 members of the three GI's from Fort Hood, Texas, who refused to go to Vietnam, has inspired other GI's.

people of Vietnam. The movement, by leafleting has brought their demands to many GI's. The word has been spread that GI's have the right to speak and receive literature about the war.

The movement in the United States has had important effects internationally. It has been an inspiration to people abroad that those of us with the most hated and feared country in the world have called up ated International Days of Protest. By basing the movement on the right of self-determination, it has let those in the oppressed colonial countries know that there are growing numbers in the U.S. who support their struggle for national independence.

The antiwar movement has done an inspiring job of taking the facts of the war to the American people in the past two years, considering the long period of cold war propaganda and reaction that preceded our movement. It has even more potential for growth in the period ahead.

Many new students have come on to the campus since the movement began, who are now joining antiwar committees and high school groups again. The war are coming into existence.

As the movement continues to educate the truth about the war, larger sections of the general population are coming into activity. The economic issues involved in the war are beginning to affect more and more people. The recent housewife boycotts show that the government has been unable to convince many that this war is worth the stationary price.

Most importantly, more support from organized labor can be expected. The government's use of the "war effort" as an excuse to pass anti-labor legislation and to restrict strikes under inflationary conditions will bring labor more and more against the war. Once the labor movement takes up the antiwar banner, the antiwar movement will change from a largely voluntary activity to a powerful major force that can have a significant impact on our belated government.

The forthcoming massive April 15 demonstrations will further bring many forces into activity and will concentrate the efforts of the left and right wings of the antiwar movement. The war has not been ended. But the antiwar movement, through the example of the 100,000 GI's and the thousands of people organizing on the basis for a powerful

The Spring Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee, which are groups of radicals, have called for nationwide demonstrations in New York and San Francisco on April 15 to protest the Vietnam War. The Student Mobilization Committee, in addition, is planning a week of campus protests, April 15, to coincide with the April 15 march.

The Young Socialist Alliance has fully participated in these organizations and their plans and we are currently campaigning nationally and locally to build the movement. The YSA's magazine, the *Young Socialist*, is giving extensive coverage to the events. National Committee member and the editor of the *Young Socialist* are on national speaking tours in support of the actions. Thousands of copies of this brochure will be distributed in the next few weeks.

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FROM
PROTEST
TO
RADICAL
POLITICS

BUILD:

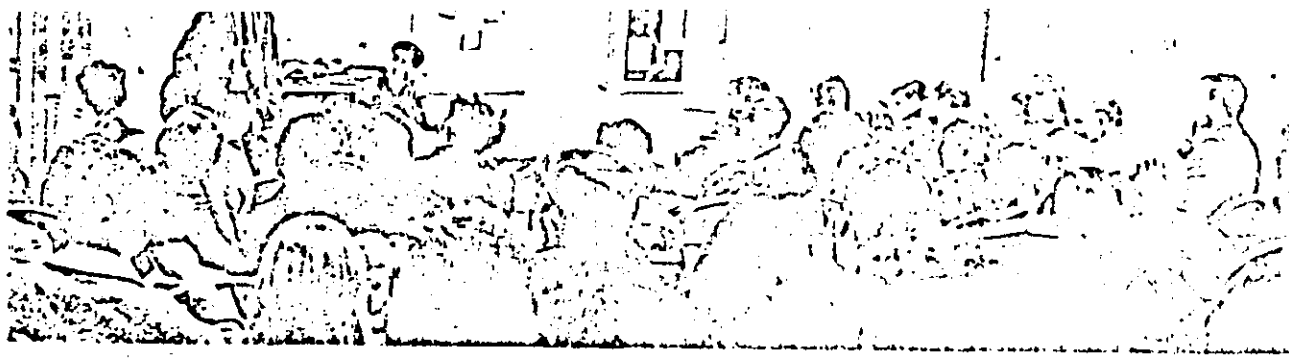
○ VIETNAM WEEK

APRIL 8-15

○ The Spring Mobilization
in San Francisco
and New York

-- April 15

A YOUNG SOCIALIST BROCHURE
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE



Pete Camejo, SWP Candidate for Mayor of Berkeley speaks to meeting of campaign workers.

in protest to radical politics"—this problem, later by Lee Webb and Paul Booth of SDS pulled over a year ago, is a burning issue for youth today. Sooner or later almost all youth must decide upon a political perspective which goes beyond mere issue protest. Such a perspective, which of it must have socialism as its ultimate goal, in developing its tactics, take a realistic view of the social forces and institutions of this country and that cannot be co-opted by the

1968 elections and their bearing on the future take the question of which road to political action is more important one for every youth.

key to developing a meaningful program independent political action is understanding the nature of the two-party system and especially the Democratic party, which is considered by many as progressive. The Democratic party is very existence to the large numbers of young people, Negroes, and other oppressed peoples which vote for it on election day. Naturally in order to win their votes, the Democratic must appear to be what it is not—a party common people.

its dependence upon the votes of the big class and oppressed minorities, the Democratic party remains an instrument of the ruling class. In fact, it is more than an instrument. It is a basic social institution of American society today. It is controlled completely by the forces of this country and can no more be changed than an instrument of the working people than the present police force. Defense Department

Its whole purpose is to carry out the foreign and domestic policy of U.S. imperialism while giving the appearance of being the party of progress. No better example exists than the Goldwater-Johnson election of 1964. Many people who could not swallow Goldwater's crass talk of war were willing to accept Johnson, who talked of peace, but represented the same basic imperialist policy.

Even sincere reformers who hoped to change society while working within the Democratic party soon find themselves unable to achieve their goals. There is not a single example of a social protest movement that has achieved its aims by dependence upon Democratic politicians.

The Democratic party is not an organization of the oppressed, but only a machine to capture their votes. The Democratic party is not like a trade union or civil rights organization which holds membership meetings and in which voters take an active part. It is not an organization controlled by its members and devoted to further the interests of the working class.

Protest actions—picket lines, rallies and demonstrations, and grass roots organizing are political actions, for they are organized for political ends. The black power movement, the anti-Vietnam-war protests, and strikes against government-imposed wage guidelines are all examples of independent political activity. These movements are independent of the institutions of the ruling class. They are basically oriented towards a different social force—the working class.

When protest moves to politics, when the protest action moves onto the political arena, then it should also orient towards the working class.

on the next. Independent political action must therefore be independent working class political action.

The Black Panther party in Lowndes County, Alabama is a good example of independent political action. It is an example of the struggle for black power in the electoral arena. The Black Panther party is organized by and for the black people of Lowndes. It is totally independent of the institutions of white oppression, especially the Democratic party, local or national. The Black Panther party has its roots in the real struggles of the black people of Lowndes and has no need for dependence upon white liberals.

Thus the black working people of Lowndes have a political instrument of their own class which is both politically principled and socially meaningful. Their example of independent political action should be followed by the entire American working class, black and white, by forming a labor party to put politics on a class basis.

Another example of independent political action are socialist campaigns such as those run by the Socialist Workers party—like the current mayoralty campaigns in Berkeley and Oakland. These campaigns are not sterile exercises in rhetoric. The socialist candidates are always active participants in the labor, civil rights, and anti-war movements. The purpose of socialist campaigns is to utilize the increased opportunities for political discussion during election time.

These campaigns also point out the importance of the working class and Negro people engaging in political action in addition to protest activity. In addition, they also explain the ultimate necessity of socialism as the solution to the problems of war, poverty, and racism.

Following the April 11 demonstrations the question of the U.S. defense will begin to become important. The problem of raising protest to politics will be faced by every activist in the movement. Undoubtedly someone will arise to field some version of a Kerner Commission ticket, which if supported by the anti-war movement would derail it into liberal Democratic politics.

The job of the anti-war movement is to expose the reactionary reaction of the Kerner Commission to the anti-war movement and to refuse to go along with it. The anti-war movement should refuse to go along with the Kerner Commission and should instead to put forward its own candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Spring Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee, along with groups of organizations and individuals, "radical philosophies," have called for a series of national demonstrations in New York and San Francisco on April 15 to protest the Vietnam War. The Student Mobilization Committee, in addition, is planning a week of campus protest April 8-15, to culminate in the April 15 march.

The Young Socialist Alliance has fully participated in these organizations and their plans and we are currently organizing nationally and locally to build the actions. The YSA's magazine, the *Young Socialist*, is giving extensive coverage to the events. A National Committee member and the editor of the *Young Socialist* are on national speaking tours in support of the actions. Thousands of copies of this brochure will be distributed in the next few weeks.

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Militarism and the Draft
From Protest to Revolution
Is the Antiwar Movement Effective?

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Young Socialist Alliance
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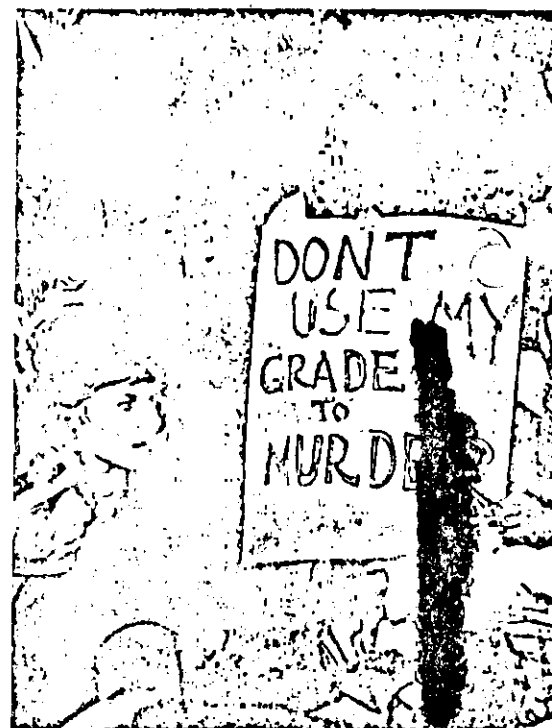
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BUILD:

◉ VIETNAM WEEK
APRIL 8-15

◉ The Spring Mobilization
in San Francisco
and New York

-- April 15

A YOUNG SOCIALIST BROCHURE
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
P.O. BOX 471

impulsory military conscription is a relative newcomer to American life, coming into permanence only in the "Cold War" era. Prior to time the dominance of American imperialism not as clearly established and the need for a round massive army was not felt.

The history of the peace time draft begins after World War II. With the victory of the Allied powers in 1945, the majority of Americans assumed that the war was over, that the troops would be demobilized, and that wartime conscription would be ended. American imperialism, however, had other plans. The American rulers wanted to take advantage of victory to secure their political and economic dominance. That meant the dispatch of troops around the world to insure capitalist penetration and stabilization.

The GI's, however, were tired of the war and wanted to go home. They resisted the attempt to keep them in the world as occupation forces. As a result, large scale revolts broke out in both the Pacific and Europe, which played a significant role in preventing the U.S. from crushing the rising colonial revolutions in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, and establishing a permanent peace time law. Because of the revolts the bulk of the troops were demobilized.

Despite the corrupt character of these troop revolts, they were suppressed, and in 1947 the American government initiated the "Cold War" against the post-revolutionary upsurge. They hoped to prevent the abolition of capitalism in Europe and roll back the gains made in Russia by the 1917 revolution. To control the masses of the colonial world, the U.S. started a new war, really for democracy, but a series of struggles for independence which we see today. Seeing the progress of the Soviet Union, the American rulers militarily encircled the Soviet Union and intervened directly and indirectly in numerous colonial countries.

This external drive required changes within the United States. It became necessary to curtail opposition and labor militancy. In 1947 Truman launched a program requiring all government employees to sign loyalty oaths, taking the first steps in what became a decade-long witch hunt against political dissent, forced radicals out of the labor movement, and brought a conservative labor bureaucracy into line behind govern-



Over 7,000 U.S. soldiers have died in Vietnam war

A standing army was foreseen as a means of intervening in foreign lands to stop revolts inimical to U.S. interests. The explosive post-war period and the aggressive aims of American foreign policy dictated the need for a large, standing conscript army. A smaller, volunteer army would not have been sufficient to stop the revolts in Korea, Lebanon, Santo Domingo, Vietnam, and many other revolts to come. After several temporary extensions of the World War II law, America's first peace time draft law, the Selective Service Act, was passed in 1948.

This law, which does not serve the needs of youth and requires them to throw away two years of their lives and perhaps their very lives, has been renewed by Congress several times and is the same law that is used today. The law reflects American society, especially the racial discrimination that permeates American life. Student deferments are a blatant example of this, where wealthier, more privileged youth avoid the draft, while ghetto dwellers and workers' sons are sent to die.

The President, Congress, and many other "official" men and bodies are currently trying to find an "improvement" to the draft law. Their aim is not to do justice to America's young men, but to make compulsory military service more palatable to the youth who are rebelling at the idea of throwing away two or more vital years to fight in a war they cannot justify.

The most effective method of controlling the draft is to build a large, standing army, which is the only way to maintain a large, standing army.

militarism and its dominating foreign policy. By building a movement to end American aggression and demobilize the GI's, a blow will be struck against the draft. The demand to abolish the draft is part of the antiwar movement.

There is an argument within the antiwar movement that if enough men refuse to serve in the armed forces the war effort would become impossible, and therefore it would be possible to build a movement of non-cooperators against the draft. This argument is a serious one for consideration.

At this time, however, there is no indication that the sentiment for a mass civil disobedience movement against the draft exists. The overwhelming majority of draft-age males, regardless of their antiwar sentiments, are not willing to defy the law especially when it means stiff jail sentences. It is important politically, nonetheless, to defend the rights of men who do not cooperate. These men have every right to refuse to fight in a war that violates their consciences and the government has no right to force them.

So long as the United States is top policeman for the capitalist world, it is driven to maintain a standing army. The draft, along with heavy government spending on arms, is inextricably tied to America's foreign policy.

At this time, the United States is employing hundreds of thousands of troops in a war against the people of the world, the biggest possible bloodbath since World War II—the draft arms expenditure, the military-industrial complex, and the draft itself are all based on the assumption that the only way to deal with the world is through war and imperialism.

**SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE -
VIETNAM WEEK, APRIL 8-15, 1967**

_____ also furnished a copy of a paper captioned, "The Student Mobilizer" with the headline "Build Vietnam Week; April 8-15." This paper is published by The Student Mobilization Committee in New York and sets out the following concerning the Philadelphia area:

"PHILADELPHIA

"On February 7, fifty University of Pennsylvania student leaders met to plan Penn Participation in Vietnam Week. Included among those who signed the call for the Mobilization meeting were CHIP BLOCK, Student Government Vice-President; JEREMY RIFKIN, Vice-President of the Inter-Fraternity Council and president of the senior class; STEVEN SARSHIK, editor-in-chief of the campus newspaper, the Daily Pennsylvanian; PHYLLIS KIRSNER, women's senior class president; DAVID SEYMOUR, the University Methodist chaplain; and RICHARD LESNIK, Penn Committee to End the War chairman.

"ROBERT BRAND, a spokesman for the signers, said of the committee: 'We hope to draw individuals from the broadest possible spectrum of moral and political positions. We are interested in building an educated opposition to the war.'

"The meeting, representing a wide range of opinion against the war, agreed to sponsor a University-wide teach-in during the week preceding the April 15 Mobilization, and also agreed to coordinate campus anti-war activity leading up to April 15. Proposed activities include an 'angry arts' festival similar to that recently held in New York City, a dean and fraternity house speaking program of protests opposed to the war, and the organization of an anti-war petition campaign. The committee also agreed to co-ordinate the transportation to Washington of Penn students wishing to express their opposition to the war directly to their congress-

SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE -
VIETNAM WEEK, APRIL 8-15, 1967

"The University of Pennsylvania Vietnam Week Committee will continue to meet and work toward maximum Penn participation in the upcoming Spring Mobilization."

A characterization of the Philadelphia Area Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the University of Pennsylvania Committee to End the War in Vietnam is attached.

**SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
VIETNAM WEEK, APRIL 8-15, 1967**

[REDACTED] furnished on March 31, 1967, a copy of the March 1967 "SAFE Report" issued by a Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which urges participation in the Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam, Saturday, April 15, 1967, in New York and states that the National Mobilization is being sponsored by many prominent individuals, a recent addition: STEWART MEACHAM.

[REDACTED] furnished a leaflet captioned "Appeal to the Conscience of America for Peace with Honor in Vietnam" issued by the Catholic Worker, CNVA, SPU, and WRL, all New York. STEWART MEACHAM appeared among the signers of the declaration which stated in part as follows:

"We hereby declare our conscientious refusal to cooperate with the United States government in the prosecution of the war in Vietnam.

"We encourage those who conscientiously do so to refuse to serve in the armed forces and to ask for discharge if they are already in.

"Those of us who are subject to the draft ourselves declare our own intention to refuse to serve.

**SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE -
VIETNAM WEEK, APRIL 8-15, 1967**

"We urge others to refuse and refuse ourselves to take part in the manufacture or transportation of military equipment, or to work in the fields of military research and weapons development.

"We shall encourage the development of other nonviolent acts, including acts which involved civil disobedience, in order to stop the flow of American soldiers and munitions to Vietnam."

[REDACTED] a copy of the February 6, 1967, and March 18, 1967, issues of "Mobilizer" from the Spring Mobilization, 857 Broadway, third floor, New York, N.Y., which sets forth news concerning the April 15 Mobilization nationally.

[REDACTED] furnished a leaflet of the Greater Philadelphia Council of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which states in part as follows:

"A massive effort is underway to make the rally in NYC successful--and that means thousands of people must be there in person. You are needed. Your family and friends are needed. Sell as many tickets as possible. A temporary office has been set up at 10 South 12th St. EDITH FELS and RUTH KRAUSS are in charge but need help, especially during the last 2 weeks. To volunteer, phone LO 7-4747. WIL and Women Strike for Peace are jointly sponsoring ads for the Mobilization on WFLN, probably the first week in April."

**SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
VIETNAM WEEK, APRIL 8-15, 1967**

[REDACTED] a copy of the Community Peace Calendar issued by the Philadelphia Peace Center, Architects Building, Room 414, 117 South 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which states in part as follows:

"Saturday, April 8 to 15--Phila. Area Vietnam Week preceding the mass march in N.Y., April 15. A variety of activities are planned for this week including Teach Ins at Penn. (Irvine Auditorium in eve.), Temple; Swarthmore, Haverford and Bryn Mawr on Tues., April 11. Speakers, CAROL BRIDGEMAN, JOHN MC DERMOTT and others. There will be films at Temple Monday, April 10, including 'Eye Witness, N. Vietnam.' For current information on planned activities call Spring Mobilization, 20 S. 12th St., LO 7-4747. For films and Arts Festival call ELEANOR COPLAN, M.F.V., 787-7246 - 10 a.m. to 12, or if necessary, KI 6-6079.

"Saturday, April 15, 11 a.m.--National Mass Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam Now, New York. Assemble 11 a.m. Central Park, Sheep Meadow (66th St.), march at noon to U.N., rally at U.N. at 3 p.m. Some of those supporting the rally are Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. DANIEL BERRIGAN, JULIAN BOND, STOKLEY

**SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE -
VIETNAM WEEK, APRIL 8-15, 1967**

"CARMICHAEL, DOROTHY DAY, DONALD DUNCAN, STOUGHTON
LYND, STEWART MEACHAM, CARL OGLESBY, BARBARA
DEMING and BRAD LYTTLE. Round trip bus from
Philadelphia - adults \$5.00, students \$4.00, under
12 years, \$2.00. Buses leave Phila. 8 a.m. Call
LO 7-4747 for location of bus departures and other
information. Spring Mobilization, 20 S. 12th St.,
Phila., 19107. For New Jersey bus information, call
1-609-235-0748, S.J. Peace Center."

(12)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARACTERIZATION OF ORGANIZATIONS

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to its constitution are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anticommunism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

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PHILADELPHIA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
Formerly known as Young Socialist Club
of Philadelphia

On June 24, 1963 a source advised that youth of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Communist Party (CP), and other socialist-type organizations formed a new youth organization in November, 1957 known as the Young Socialist Club of Philadelphia (YSCP). By 1960 the SWP had obtained complete control of this organization; the youth from the other organizations had dropped out; and its name was changed to the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance (PYSA).

On May 3, 1966 a second source advised the PYSA is dominated and controlled in its leadership and ranks by members of the Philadelphia Branch, Socialist Workers Party (PSWP). It has no permanent headquarters, but utilizes the residence of various members for meetings, functions, and mailing addresses.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist", (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled, "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pa. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966 that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966 that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The YSA has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Dear

During Easter vacation, we [redacted] attended a conference on Human Rights. This conference was held at a state conference grounds, the Asilomar near Pacific Grove, California. We came to this conference because we felt we were going to learn about the problems of the peoples of Asia and of the world. We also felt that since this conference was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) it would be worthwhile attending.

We were shocked upon arrival by the appearance of the students attending. They looked like "hippies" from the Haight-Ashbury district in San Francisco. We soon discovered, after we checked, that the program had been changed. Instead of having Professor Mark Vancall from Stanford University, we heard Joan Baez, singer and Director of her Institute for Non-Violence. Miss Baez and her assistant explained to this group of about five hundred high school students about her beliefs on non-violence. They said that the U.S. should leave Vietnam and not close our doors to the Russians and Chinese. According to her we should welcome them into our country. Her assistant would answer questions with such slogans as "Peace for freedom." They also pointed out that if any boy would like to get out of the draft they should see Mr. Hank Waiden, Field Secretary, Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors.

3/10/67
The meeting, the next morning had Rev. J.C. Vivian as the speaker, instead of Rev. Jesse Jackson. There was no explanation given for the change in speakers for either meeting. Rev. Vivian told his audience that the Negroes were the poor people of America when they were the ones who made the U.S. rich several centuries before. In order to get changes, they must achieve political power through marches, boycotts, etc. And he especially expressed the fact that changes must be NOW "we can not wait ten years".

I guess what surprised me the most was the way this conference was run. First, the students were attracted by false topics and speakers. Secondly, "chaperones" carefully watched the students reactions, especially this one bearded man in the back. He would study the audiences reactions,

77 APR 12 1967

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12 APR 5 1967

and then walk up the platform and whisper the message to one of the speakers. Thirdly, many of the students were of what you might call a "hip" nature. Their morals were poor, their dress extremely sloppy, and they loved to smoke. I guess what really amazed me, was one of my room mates. She told our dorm about the big march her organization was planning on April 25 and 26. According to her all the protesters against the Vietnam war would march to either San Francisco or New York, whichever is the nearest. She was also asking other students if they had a Socialist Party organized in their local high school. She claimed to be a Junior in high school, however she seemed to be much older.

Perhaps, it is because I come from a small town, ~~that I am so shocked by this conference.~~ However, students my age unfortunately are very gullible and are very easy to influence. If these organizers are allowed to stir up students our problems will not only be in universities and colleges, but in our high schools.

I am writing this letter mainly, I guess to express my alarm and concern. I hope that the CIA is aware of these organizers, and if not I hope my letter may help in some way. I just could not forget my experience without telling some one.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,